

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1858.

GAS LEGISLATION.—The "gas question" has been discussed in New York it would seem not without the probability of bringing a measure of relief to consumers. A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature which provides:

1. That every gas-light company shall present to the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn a semi-annual statement of its capital, receipts, expenditures, losses, and profits.

2. Every gas-light company shall furnish a sworn monthly statement, in writing, of the maximum amount of pressure used to drive the gas through the supply pipe, as well as of the illuminating power of the gas supplied to its customers for every day of the month.

3. The Mayor shall appoint in his department an inspector of the gas meters, salaried by the city, for the sealing and inspection of gas meters, and clothed with such other functions under certain specified restrictions, as the Common Council shall prescribe.

4. Any person shall be supplied with gas upon tendering (if required) an undertaking with adequate security, and the gas inspector is empowered to insure to him the desired supply, though it is lawful for that officer to cut off the supply from any customer who shall be in arrears five days after presentation of a bill, and no supply shall be cut off without the inspector's permission.

5. The company shall furnish to each customer an accurate meter, free of charge, and any customer shall have the right to have his meter tested by the gas inspector, the fees for the proceeding to be paid by the company if the meter prove inaccurate, and, if accurate, by the customer.

6. Any company neglecting to comply with the provisions of this act shall be liable to forfeit, for each case of neglect, the sum of \$25 to the city, the penalty to be sued for by the corporation council.

The New York Post says that this bill is very far from being as stringent as is demanded by the clamors of gas consumers. It proposes to relieve them from the tax on supply pipes, but there is no provision to prevent the gas companies from making up the deficiency in their revenue caused thereby, by producing an inferior and cheaper quality of gas. It was the purpose of the framer to introduce some clause to remedy this difficulty, but that the strenuous opposition of the gas companies rendered it necessary to omit for the sake of saving the remainder of the bill. The companies profess to furnish gas with the illuminating power of twenty candles, yet they fought desperately against the bare suggestion of being compelled by law to furnish gas of but sixteen candles power. It is well known that when the Legislature, in October, 1855, undertook to cheapen the gas by reducing the price from three dollars to two dollars and a half per thousand cubic feet, the Manhattan Company increased the pressure from two and a half to three inches; thus practically, as was alleged, enforcing an increase of consumption, which actually swelled, instead of diminishing, the customers' bills. It was also complained, though we do not remember that the charge was proved, that the quality of the gas was rendered inferior. At all events, the intervention of the Legislature in aid of the customer was frustrated, and the charges for gas consumption have continued as burdensome as ever.

The proposed deprivation of the right to tax consumers for supply-pipes and meters will lessen the revenues of the Manhattan Company alone, it is estimated, not less than eighty thousand dollars a year. In the article of meters alone, it is asserted, three hundred thousand dollars have been invested. We believe the abolition of this incumbrance to the consumer was first suggested by corporation counsel Busted, who, in his published opinion communicated to the Common Council, declared that the meter being solely an instrument for the convenience of the companies, they have no more right to charge a customer for its use than a grocer to tax his customers for the use of the scales with which he measures his vendibles.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives recently called upon the Postoffice Department for a statement of their receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year which terminated on the 30th of June, 1857. A report was submitted accordingly, and we gather from it the following interesting facts:

The entire receipts of the year from all the States and Territories amounted to \$8,070,367 81, of which \$5,378,198 87 were from the free States and Territories, and only \$1,692,168 94 from the slave States. The gross expenditures amounted to \$9,884,042 22, including transportation, salaries, and the immediate expenses of the various offices. Of this amount \$4,131,762 12 accrued in the slave States, and \$5,755,180 10 in the free States and Territories. The total deficit for the year amounted to \$2,814,574 41.

The excess of expenses over receipts in the slave States was \$2,436,598, and in the free States \$374,981.

The States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia and Washington Territory are the only ones in which the receipts exceed the gross expenses, which they respectively do in the following amounts: Massachusetts \$178,550 23, Rhode Island \$23,097 26, Connecticut \$27,776 19, New York \$433,535 76, Pennsylvania \$27,650 61, District of Columbia \$1,076 96, and Washington Territory \$947 68.

The largest receipts in any State were in New York, amounting to \$1,508,444 42. Pennsylvania comes next, her receipts amounting to \$629,154 54. Of course the expenses in these two States were also the largest.

COL. WADE HAMPTON—A Million-Dollar Farm. The death of Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was announced a few days ago. It is stated of Col. H. that his father left by will nearly his entire property to him. It consisted of 5,000 slaves, and cotton, and sugar, and rice plantations to no end. The Colonel destroyed the will and divided the estate with his four or five sisters. One of the plantations thus left him recently sold to Mr. Burnside, of New Orleans, for \$1,000,000. It has a frontage on the Mississippi river of about thirty-five acres, and contains twelve thousand acres of the finest quality of cultivated land, working a force of 550 slaves. The mansion house on the estate is one of the most spacious and magnificent in Louisiana. The Union (Va.) Democrat says Mr. Burnside came from Ireland to that place many years ago, and was employed there as a store-boy.

A Washington letter writer says that the bar of one of the fashionable hotels of that city has taken \$21,000 for drinks in the past fourteen months. During several of these months the city was comparatively tenantless. This enables us to make a sort of approximation to the sum total of Congressional expenditures for luxuries. Now, if all the fashionable and unfashionable bars of Washington did an equally thriving business, what a Niagara of toddies go down legislative throats.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM.—The Chinese official census of 1825 stated the population of that immense empire at 367,632,905. That of Japan is variously estimated at from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000; while that of Siam is not more than 5,000,000. The three may be estimated in round numbers at something like 400,000,000. The superficial extent of these nations is from 1½ to 2 millions of square miles.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday evening, the session terminating by Constitutional limitation, and was immediately called together again by a proclamation from Gov. Wise. In the House of Delegates, as we learn from the Richmond papers, during the reading of the proclamation, the Delegates were standing in the aisles, or at their desks, some of them taking more elevated positions on their chairs and desks. A clause relative to mileage produced a burst of laughter and applause which continued for some moments, and was renewed when the summons to the Legislature met to meet on Monday was proclaimed. After the clerk had finished the reading of the proclamation, the Governor, who was sitting near the portrait of Chancellor Kent, arose to respond, and Speaker Crutchfield, remarking that he would constitute himself presiding officer for the occasion, called the assemblage to order, but the members and others who had crowded into the Hall, whilst observing silence, continued to stand in the aisles, etc. The galleries were filled with citizens.

Governor Wise then proceeded to address the assembled throng. "He said that he felt somewhat embarrassed by the circumstances, who were present, though it is claimed that the judiciary department of the Government shall be separate and distinct from the legislative and executive departments, does not proclaim that the executive and legislative departments are separate and distinct from each other. He would venture to say that though they are practically and theoretically brought in conjunction with each other, in contact with each other, in cooperation with each other, there never has been a time in the history of the Commonwealth when the members of the General Assembly have not been active under circumstances like those now surrounding them."

For two years (said Gov. W.) I have labored early and late; I have been employed morning, noon, and night with anxious thought and weary labor to prepare matter for the consideration of the General Assembly. As far as of this beloved Commonwealth is concerned, I have not been idle, but performed, but this much I can say, with all kind ofness, if you will permit me to say it, that the chief part of the labor was not little, but too much. Perhaps sixteen thousand messages, and an extra message, were a little more than the number of messages I addressed and sent out under these circumstances, who are present. But they will give a Bible and Hymn-Book to every man in their employ, when he starts out upon the long and dreary journey, therein hoping to do much good and cast bread upon the prairie, where it may be found again after many years. As far as Major & Russell are concerned, I am told, Ruffians from the Black Republican journals of the East, we take pleasure in calling abolition attention to the above regulations of theirs, and trust many self-righteous niggers will profit by their example.

The St. Joseph Gazette, after referring to the fact of the selection of Nebraska City as the starting point for the expedition, gives the following information as having been derived from Mr. Majors:

His firm will start from that point from eight hundred wagons. They will require from six to eight thousand yokes of oxen, and will engage the services of about twelve hundred men, for which they will pay twenty-five dollars per head.

The price which he proposes to give for oxen is seventy-five dollars per yoke, which, in view of the present state of the money market, is certainly a fair remuneration. They will require the stock to be delivered at Nebraska City, of the time of the departure of the trains.

It is probable that Major & Russell will ask sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty dollars on their purchase of stock.

The trains will commence moving at the earliest practicable moment, certainly not later than the 1st of April.

It is not an easy task, however, to accomplish the destiny of Virginia, and God forbid that her destiny should now be slighted. Come up to the work without fear, and without favor, but come full of affection. Drop politics, drop districts and hence burrs, drop here and there, and mend here together, and here forsooth, on Monday next, and let us consult with calm reflection for the welfare, and glory of Virginia. Let us wipe out the memories of the past three months, but retain the work you have digested. Let small things and contemptible trifles be trifled with, and with ingenuous frankness, and with all due modesty, let us see whether, after so much already spent in managing business, we cannot do the work of the Commonwealth. Do it well, and you will not have to apologize to your constituents, but, rather, will you receive from them the plaudits of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" [Applause.]

I speak here as a man and as an official. Personally, I have no favors to ask of friend or foe. [Applause.] Officially, I serve friend and foe. [Renewed applause.] I know not that I am not justified in saying to you, permit me to take back that word. I will not recognize that I have a right in either behalf of the General Assembly. No! Persons officially, kindly, hospitably, and cordially, in their operation. Let us, with united will, serve our mother Commonwealth. After the peaceful Sabbath shall intervene, let us meet here, as the children of old Virginia, who have determined never to desert her. [Applause.]

Gov. Wise then turned to his friends on all sides, some of whom had asked him to call another session and others requested a delay of a day or two. It was a singular fact, he said, that the bachelors, who had no wives were the very first who desired to go to their homes. This was a practical consideration, and was the reason why he delayed the session.

He said that when he came into the Hall this evening he thought it net impossible, in a moment of excitement, bitter words would be hurled at him, in consequence of his having performed, but, as he had come, they would not have deterred or intimidated him. All the powers of earth could not have prevented him from issuing that proclamation. [Applause.]

No man (said Gov. W., in conclusion) loves the praise of his friends, and no man, I do, and no man, will work harder for his friends. Nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings than to receive these marks of approbation from the members of the General Assembly. It is only when I stand alone and have the world in arms against me that I can grow tall and feel more independent. I know that when I will grow tall and feel more independent, I will be able to do the work of the Commonwealth. Do it well, and I feel it my duty, and accordingly I determined "to do or die." [Prolonged applause.]

A citizen in the western gallery called loudly, "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," until he attracted all eyes toward him.

The Speaker said, in response, "Othello's occupation's gone." [Laughter and cheers.]

The citizen would not be deprived of a hearing. He exclaimed, "We are the sovereigns up here, and I give you Gov. Wise with all his faults and aberrations, I give you Gov. Wise."

And the laughter and applause which this sentiment evoked, the crowd dispersed, the opponents of an extended session evincing resignation, and the other side repressing their exultation at the aid and comfort received by them from the Executive.

JAPAN.—A letter just received from that country relates the following anecdote:

In one of my country walks, one day, a turn of the road brought me suddenly face to face with two queer little girls, decently clad, walking demurely under a big umbrella, and driving a cow to pasture; the quadruped walked on, ruminating unconcerned at my appearance, but the little bipeds no sooner saw me than they screamed with terror, cast their umbrella to the winds, and fled swiftly to the nearest house, not once daring to look behind them.

But such cases as these were exceptional, and usually the children merely regarded our presence with big eyes of wonder and with shouts of "Merikin," "Merikin." Thanks to Commodore Perry and to the success of his big squadron, "Merikins" are held in greater esteem in Japan, popularly at least, than any other foreign nation. Such, at least, is my opinion, and it is based upon a month's somewhat careful observation. I believe that if the people were not withheld by the restrictions of their government and by the careful supervision of its spies, their good disposition toward us would be manifested speedily and unequivocally. Their treatment of us, as individuals, was always courteous (they are a very polite people), kind, and hospitable whenever there were no two-sworded spires in sight.

THE ALTON, ILL., TRAGEDY.—The Courier of Thursday morning says:

Mr. Crabbe, the prison guard, who was so dangerously stabbed by the convict Hall, was much better yesterday, having obtained considerable relief and slept soundly. Dr. Williams informed us last evening that there was a marked improvement in his case, and that he had sanguine hopes of his recovery. He is still in the prison hospital, it being thought most prudent not to remove him to his residence for a few days.

The convict Hall remains about as we last reported. His ball cannot be found, and he complains of much pain in his head, but is perfectly sensible, and converses readily.

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GOOD MANAGEMENT.—The Michigan papers say that, during the year ending on the 20th of February, neither life nor limb has been sacrificed on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—The supply train for the troops comprising the Utah army will be one of the greatest caravans that ever traversed the vast plains of the West. The contractors for these supplies have appointed Nebraska City as the caravanary.

The St. Louis Republican says the gigantic nature of this contract, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars, makes it a matter of great importance to any frontier town, and there is no doubt that the location will be of great advantage to Nebraska City. The citizens, of course, entered with great spirit into the arrangement, and in a public meeting accepted the terms proposed—that is, that the levee should be improved and completed as required, "and that the liquor shops which are likely to interfere with the moral programme which they have adopted be suppressed." Thirteen citizens were appointed to abate this nuisance whenever required, by moral suasion and every lawful and honorable means. Competent engineers were to be provided to survey a direct route to Fort Kearney, and to build bridges and to remove all obstructions to a good road.

The Nebraska News goes into extacies at the prospect of seeing this great train on the move to the plains. It enumerates, as necessary to complete it, two thousand wagons, each hauling fifty hundred pounds of freight, sixteen thousand cattle, two acres of ox yokes to hitch them up with, two thousand drivers, and then it proceeds to imagine what a grand opera the cavalcade would make—

Suffice it to say that a thousand whips are cracking, sixteen thousand tails are daily snapping the flies of June away, two thousand drivers shrieking, eight thousand wagon wheels squeaking, all eager to join the anti-Mormon fray, when at the closing recitative, a herd of buffaloes and six hundred Indians break in upon the train and a general stampede ensues, then, and not till then, do we show our true musical strength.

Another regulation is alluded to as being a cardinal thing in this expedition. The News says:

Majors & Russell will hire no employ no man who is bad, toucheth, or handliest strong drink. We shall therefore expect to see two thousand teamsters of temperance principles and habits, a spectacle of moral grandeur which we believe no human eye has as yet rested upon. This regulation of theirs will, we are sorry to say, preclude the employment of negroes from among the negroes, who are apt to be drunkards, and who are apt to be bad, toucheth, or handliest strong drink. But whilst the master of the message spoke its own importance, its merits or demerits, I understand, could not receive the mature investigation of the General Assembly during a session of three months, but the period of time it is now engaged in, the transaction of the business of the Commonwealth like this. It is to you to say that you might have brought the men of the past here, such mighty giants of the past as Philip Dodge, or the great codifier, the illustrious Leigh himself, and others, to help and work for our mother Commonwealth to be performed, and that will profit by their example.

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Fair Ht.—You've destroyed my peace of mind," said a desponding lover to his truant lass. "It can't do much harm, John, for it was an amazing small piece you had anyway."

Jean Paul very wittily and truly remarks that female hearts and Spanish houses are very similar, having many doors, but few windows, and accordingly it is easier to get into them than to see into them.

No money, says Dr. Johnson, is better spent than what is laid out for domestic satisfaction. A man is pleased that his wife is dressed as well as other women, and the wife is pleased that she is so dressed.

Miss Hale, the owner of the Hales estate, Canterbury, of England, took the veil at Paris, as a novitiate of the order of Carmelite Nuns on the 6th of January. Her mother was deeply affected while witnessing the ceremony which took from her the only child of her widowhood. Miss Hale intends making over the whole of her estates, roughly valued at £160,000, to the Church of Rome, only excepting a small annuity in favor of her mother.

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And

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the

National Trunk Emporium,
CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

May 26 d&w+j&b

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.
EDWARD DIETZMANN,
Ladies' Boot and Shoe Man-
ufacturer, located on the
west side of Fourth
Street, between Market and Jefferson, one door from
Market, where he will always be ready to give complete
satisfaction to customers and punctual attention to all orders.

Fit j&b

Music Teaching.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that he is prepared to give lessons in Music on the part of the city, and teach Vocal Music. Those who are in want of a thorough musical education will please apply at either of the music stores or at his residence, 438 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. JULIUS BOEHNING.

New Coal Office.
FOR the convenience of persons residing in the lower part of the city, we have open a office for the sale of Coal at the

Corner of Main and Ninth streets,
where the BEST PITTSBURG COAL can always be had on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased anywhere in the city.

W. H. CHITTENDEN.
N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post-office will, as usual, continue open for the sale of the best Coal at the lowest prices.

VOGT & KLINKER,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
2 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.

Great care is taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watch and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

REMOVAL.
We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO-WARE ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,
d24 b&w Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.
PIANO-FACTORY MANUFACTURERS.
Having been in business for some time, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the quality of our Pianos, we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Establishing and Piano Ware-room corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,
d24 b&w Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

BASKETS
FOR SPRING SALES.

A LARGE assortment now open—
Tasseled Baskets;
Bettice Baskets;
Work Baskets;
Card Baskets;
Flower Baskets;
Suspender Baskets;
School Baskets;
Lunch Baskets;
Market Baskets;
Clothes' Baskets;
Office Baskets;
Fancy Baskets.

The trade supplied at low rates.
mlj&b W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1858
Received this morning by Express by
C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

WE are in receipt, this morning, of a lot of beautiful and reasonable goods, in part as follows:

Scallop Shells; Cheulle bordered Shawls; Ribbon-bound Mourning Shawls; Broche Scarfs; Superb assortment of black Silks; Child's Shoes for Children; French Chintz, new spring style; Brillants, small figure; Mourning Prints; New-style English Prints; Alexander's Kid Gloves, all numbers, &c.

We shall give the special attention of the ladies. We shall offer all the bargains.

C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

DOMESTIC GOODS—Just received—
Heavy Plantation Drills; Do stripe do do; Plaid Cottons for Servants; Do Osnaburgs do; Obergut Cottons; Brown do; Bleached do;

With many other goods in the Domestic line, for sale cheap.
mlj&b C. DUVALL & CO.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT MARTIN & PENTON'S,
96 Fourth street.

ELEGANT SILK ROBES;
ELEGANT SIDE STRIPE ROBES;
PLAIN COLORED SILKS;
KID GLOVES of every kind;
EMBROIDERIES, new styles;

WHITE ILLUSIONS, all widths;
MANCHESTER GINGHAMS (700 yards);
PRESSED FRENCH FLANNELS, all colors;

PLAIN COLORED BRILLIANTS;
SUPER CHINTZES French and English
BLACK CRAPES, all widths;

FRENCH LACE VEILS, new styles
BLEACHED COTTONS;

STELLA SHAWLS;
BOMBAZINES;
6-4 DE LAINES;
PLAIN SILKS;

CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS;
SHIRT BOSOMS;

HOOP SKIRTS;

And in receipt daily of many other desirable things.
f27 j&b MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR ALL THE FOREIGN Reviews and club rates (postage added) by
f27 j&b F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

REVIEWS—Blackwood, Edinburgh, and Westminster for
January, 1858, can be had at
f27 j&b CRUMP'S, 84 Fourth st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS—SUCH few sets left, which we are offering very low for cash. Stone Martin from \$12 up. Rock Martin, &c., from \$5 up. Now is the time to buy cheap.
f27 j&b PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

To Country and City Merchants.
Our stock of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW
GOODS is large and well assort'd, and ex-
amining our stock before making your pur-
chases, as we are determined to offer bargains.
f27 j&b PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

SOFT HATS—In store and receiving daily Soft Hats
for men and boys, which we are selling cheap for cash.
f27 j&b PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

DRESS HATS—A good assortment ready for
sale this morning.
f27 j&b PRATHER & SMITH,
455 Main st.

RAITHWAITE.—A new supply. Price \$1.
f27 j&b F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

Debates of Congress.
BENTON'S ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES
of Congress to volume 5, inclusive, in all the various
styles of binding, can now be had at 84 Fourth street.

F. A. CRUMP,
Agent for Publishers.
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ary of General Knowledge. In fifteen large octavo
volumes, 750 pages, double columns. Price—in cloth, \$2;
library style, \$2 50; morocco, \$4; half Russia extra, \$4 50.

All who want this valuable work will please call at 84
Fourth street. First volume now ready.
f27 j&b F. A. CRUMP,
Agent for Publishers.
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LATEST NEWS.

6 P. M.	12 M.	6 A. M.	12 M.
49	34	30	56

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

THERMOMETER.

Lexington and Frankfort—7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

LaGrange and Way Places—4 P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.

at 12 M.

To the West, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indianapolis

at 7 A. M.

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and

via Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—at

11:10 A. M.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P. M.

Nashville & Lebanon—8 A. M. and 3 P. M.—6 o'clock A. M.

rain connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth

Bear, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elizabethtown, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardstown, and every

day with Springfield, Columbia, Greensburg, and Grayson Springs.

Portland—Every 10 minutes.

STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.

Lover Mississippi and New Orleans—Irrregular, but

generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Morehead—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-

days excepted).

Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.

Portland—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodation everyday at 9 A. M. (Sun-

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days excepted).

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EVENING BULLETIN.

MEXICO.—The Washington States has the following:

When Gen. Houston's resolution concerning our relations with Mexico and the Central American States was before the Senate, it was remarked by Mr. Toombs that the whole subject must soon be considered by the Senate; and there is no doubt that it will be during the present session.

The public mind is impressed with the idea that the time is at hand when the United States must adopt a policy looking to the relief of Mexico from the condition of chronic anarchy and confusion in which she is plunged. A triangular civil war appears to prevail there—the parties to which are the government of Zuloaga, in the City of Mexico; the constitutional government, under Juarez, at Guanajuato; and the government of Gen. Vidaurri, in the Northern States.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the course of our minister, Mr. Forsyth, in recognizing as the actual government the temporary creation of the church party, against which the liberal party of the country is combined. If we are to make any treaties with Mexico, for the mutual benefit of that country and this, it should be with that government which represents the liberal party and the greatest number of the people.

The following striking remarks of the New York Albion, in regard to our relations with Mexico, challenge some attention. "A protectorate," says the able exponent of English views on the subject, "over Mexico is still vaguely hinted; though, to tell the truth, we wish it were annexation, based upon some decent pretext."

"The alternative between priest-ridden absolutists and sham reformers would paralyze the energies of any people. We would, therefore, that the stars and stripes floated over those romantic but now worthless Halls of the Montezumas; that the immense debts due to Great Britain were in a fair way of liquidation; and that we were driving a flourishing trade with Vera Cruz." Apostrophizing his own countrymen, the editor says: "If you, O staunch and most conservative countrymen, who would always be taking and never giving, deem these words akin to treason, learn that they express the sentiments of the London Times, with which popular authority we are glad for once to agree."

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, 1858.

Present—E. D. Weatherford, president, and all the members except Alderman Burton.

A communication was read from the Mayor asking authority to renew city note to the Bank of Kentucky for \$7,290.65, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and Sinking Fund.

A petition was presented from W. & H. Burkhardt asking that the pump at the intersection of Market and Fifth streets be placed in repair, which was referred to the Committee on Streets, Western District.

A memorial was presented from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company proposing to sell to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund one hundred city of Louisville bonds, which was referred to the Committees on Sinking Fund and Finance.

The resignation of Mathew Gheen as supernumerary night watchman, Third District, was presented and accepted.

A claim of \$240 in favor of Joseph A. Graves, for rent of ground occupied and used by the Almshouse, was referred to the Committee on Almshouse.

A claim of \$1 in favor of Hiram McDaniel for hauling scales to the Portland markethouse was presented and allowed.

The resolution of this Board, authorising the joint committee on the Courthouse to procure plans, specifications, and estimates to complete the present Courthouse at a cost not to exceed \$600, having been amended by the Common Council, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council, instructing the joint Committee on Finance to report an appropriation ordinance, was read and concurred in.

A claim of \$40, in favor of J. A. Bayne for repairs on the doors in Market House No. 4, was presented and allowed.

Also, a claim of \$9.37, in favor of David Niven for repairs on the jail, was allowed.

A claim of \$46.15, in favor of Stedman and Price for repairs on the Hope Engine, was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

A petition was read from the Hope Fire Company asking authority to remove from the Engine House the property belonging to the Company, which was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Alderman Duvall, by special permission, introduced a resolution for a joint session at 9 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of electing an assistant City Attorney, two Trustees for the University of Louisville in place of Wm. S. Bodley and J. Speed, whose terms have expired; also a Night Watchman for the Fifth district in place of Wm. Phelps, deceased, and one supernumerary Night Watchman for the Third district in place of M. Gheen, resigned, which was adopted.

The following applications for licenses were presented and referred to the Committee on Taverns and Coffee-Houses:

John Farnish, tavern, Market st., bet. Third and Fourth;

George Vacaro, n. w. corner Jefferson and Floyd streets;

George Fisher, coffee-house, s. s. Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth;

Chas. Hand, beer house, Market st., bet. Hancock and Clay;

John Faust, tavern, Bardstown turnpike;

Wesley Adams, coffee-house, Market st., bet. First and Second;

William Schnutgen, tavern, Main st., near the creek;

Anna Myers, tavern, n. s. Market st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh;

A. Morell & Co., tavern, n. s. Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth;

Charles Eden, w. s. Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson;

Beck Bosler, tavern, Grove st., Portland;

Chas. Kepler, beer house, s. s. Jefferson st., bet. Hancock and Clay;

Satterwhite & Briggs, tavern, n. w. corner Third and Green;

Wm. Smith, tavern, n. s. Market st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh;

Jos. Botts, coffee-house, s. s. Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth;

John Stichling, tavern, Water st., Portland;

John Norman, tavern, corner Chapel and Market sts.;

John Raine & Co., tavern, corner Main and Second sts.;

Mr. Monsarrat presented a petition from A. Snyder for a beer house on Fifteenth, between Grayson and Green streets, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries for the Western district.

Mr. Monsarrat presented a petition from Wm. C. Miller & Kuntz for a tavern license, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Western District.

Mr. Monsarrat presented a petition in favor of Messrs. Olmstead & O'Conor of \$13, for coal furnished Hope engine-house, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

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Mr. Monsarrat presented a petition from James Guthrie & Hamilton & Bro, submitting a plan of Guthrie's southeastern subdivision and requesting the approval of same, and dedicating to public use the streets and alleys therein laid down; also asking the establishment of the grades on Logan, Limestone, and Jacob streets; also the passage of ordinances to grade and pave Logan street from Broadway to the south line of Hamilton street, and Jacob street from Shelby to the south line of said subdivision.

Mr. Monsarrat, by leave, introduced a resolution authorizing \$340.23 to be entered as a credit on the tax bill of Dr. James C. Johnson for the year 1857, instead of 1854, as heretofore ordered, which was read and adopted.

Alderman Rousseau, from Revision Committee, reported an ordinance fixing the price of a license for vehicles running within the city of Louisville for profit or hire, or that may be used by the owner for his own hauling, which was read, rule suspended, and passed.

Alderman Weatherford, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported against a resolution from the Common Council to repair Main st., east of Brook, which was concurred in and the resolution rejected.

Alderman Weatherford, by leave, introduced a resolution directing the street inspector of the Eastern District to repair the well at the corner of Campbell and Washington streets, and the gutters in Campbell street, near Franklin, which was adopted.

Alderman Weatherford, by leave, presented a petition from Charles Schultess asking authority to place stepping-stones on Fifth and Chestnut sts., which was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District.

On motion of Alderman Howard, Messrs. Kalfus and Rousseau were appointed to assist the street

committee in investigating the claim of B. McAtee for extra work on High street.

Alderman Howard, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution allowing J. D. Clark \$3 for repairs on street inspectors' instruments, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, by special permission, introduced a resolution directing the street inspector to locate an iron post at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets in such position as to protect the public pum from injury by drays and other vehicles, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, by leave, introduced a resolution authorizing the proprietors of the National Hotel to construct an underground drainage sewer in Fourth street to the river, under the supervision of the city engineer, which was adopted.

Alderman Crawford, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported a resolution allowing M. G. Lowry \$42, J. B. Coleman \$42, Henry Dennis \$56, and J. W. Ball \$52 for services as watchmen at the engine-houses, which was adopted.

Alderman Hall, from the Committee on Taverns and Coffee-Houses, reported resolutions granting the church party, against which the liberal party of the country is combined. If we are to make any treaties with Mexico, for the mutual benefit of that country and this, it should be with that government which represents the liberal party and the greatest number of the people.

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JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards assembled, when A. M. Stout was duly elected assistant city attorney, Thomas H. Crawford and E. D. Weatherford were duly elected trustees of the University of Louisville, John H. Williams was elected night watchman in the fifth district in the place of William Phelps, deceased, David S. Page was elected supernumerary night watchman in the third district in place of M. Gheen, resigned.

On motion, the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Alderman Duvall, by leave, introduced an ordinance prescribing the office hours for the auditor, assessor, and treasurer, which was read, rule suspended, and passed.

Alderman Duvall, by leave, introduced an ordinance to repave and recurb the sidewalks on the east side of Third street, between Walnut and Madison streets, which was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

A resolution from the Common Council, allowing Lawson & Pearce \$49.71 and \$23.65 for repairs on the Hope engine, was adopted.

A resolution from same, allowing W. & H. Crittenton \$19.25 for coal furnished Hope Fire Company, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution from same, allowing Sam'l F. Simpson 50 cents cash for one day's services as a witness, was adopted.

A resolution from same, to grade and pave Logan street, from Broadway to the south line of Hamilton street, was read and referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A resolution from same, allowing \$14 to John Keegan for costs incurred in the Court of Appeals, was referred to Revision Committee.

An ordinance from the Common Council in relation to the investment of the Funds of the Sinking Fund, which was read once, ordered to a second reading, was dispensed with, and the ordinance referred to the Committees on Finance and Sinking Fund.

An ordinance from same, to secure and recover escheated property and convert the same to the use of the Trustees of the University and Public Schools, was read, rule suspended, and passed.

A resolution from same, allowing Sam'l F. Simpson 50 cents cash for one day's services as a witness, was adopted.

An ordinance from same, to grade and pave Hope engine-house; Caudry & Pearson \$27.50, for burying paupers; W. G. Lowry \$42, J. B. Colman \$42, Henry Dennis \$56, and J. W. Ball \$52, for watching Relief, Union, Hope, and Mechanic engine-houses; H. McDaniel \$1, for hauling scales to Portland market-house; J. A. Bayne \$40, for repairs to Falls City market-house.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards assembled, when A. M. Stout was duly elected assistant City Attorney.

Messrs. E. D. Weatherford and Thos. Crawford were elected Trustees of the University of Louisville in place of Messrs. Bodley and Speed, whose term of office expired March 1, 1858.

John H. Williams was elected night watchman for the Fifth District, in place of William Phelps, deceased.

David S. Page was elected supernumerary night watchman, Third District, in place of Mathew Gheen, resigned, when, on motion, the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Mr. Pollard presented the resignation of President Monroe, Councilman from the Fifth ward, which was received and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Kendall, from said Committee, reported a resolution proposing a joint session on Thursday evening, March 18th, at 8 o'clock, to elect a Councilman for the Fifth ward in place of President Monroe, resigned, which was adopted.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of a president, when Mr. Gilliss was elected and took his seat.

Mr. Huston presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved by the Common Council, That the thanks of this board be tendered to Col. A. Monroe for the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of president, during the time he has presided over us.

David S. Page was elected supernumerary night watch, Third District, in place of Mathew Gheen, resigned; when, on motion, the joint session arose.

Mr. Pollard presented the resignation of President Monroe, Councilman from the Fifth ward, which was received and referred to the Committee on Elections.

An ordinance from same, to grade and pave Jacob street from Shelby street to the east line of Guthrie's subdivision in Campbell's addition was read, rule suspended, and passed.

A resolution from same, authorising the Louisville and Portland Railroad Co. to erect a shed on the unimproved portion of Portland wharf was adopted.

A resolution from same, proposing a joint session at 8½ o'clock, on the 18th instant, was concurred in.

On motion, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., and thereupon the board adjourned.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, 1858.

Present—Andrew Monroe, President, and all the members.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A communication was read from W. S. Vernon, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville, reporting the present financial condition of the University, the names of the Trustees, the date of their election, and the expiration of their terms of office, and reporting the acts of Messrs. James Speed and W. S. Bodley vacant, which was referred to a special committee of Messrs. Baird, Sargent, and Lyons.

Mr. Monroe presented a petition from J. Pease for a beer house license, on Floyd, between Main and Market streets, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries for the Eastern district.

Mr. Monsarrat presented a petition from A. Snyder for a beer house on Fifteenth, between Grayson and Green streets, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Monsarrat presented a petition from Wm. C. Miller & Kuntz for a tavern license, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Western District.

Mr. Monsarrat presented a petition in favor of Messrs. Olmstead & O'Conor of \$13, for coal furnished Hope engine-house, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Monsarrat presented a petition from James Guthrie & Hamilton & Bro, submitting a plan of Guthrie's southeastern subdivision and requesting the approval of same, and dedicating to public use the streets and alleys therein laid down; also asking the establishment of the grades on Logan, Limestone, and Jacob streets; also the passage of ordinances to grade and pave Logan street from Broadway to the south line of Hamilton street, and Jacob street from Shelby to the south line of said subdivision.

Mr. Monsarrat, by leave, introduced a resolution directing the street inspector of the Eastern District to repair the well at the corner of Campbell and Washington streets, and the gutters in Campbell street, near Franklin, which was adopted.

Mr. Monsarrat presented a petition from Charles Schultess asking authority to place stepping-stones on Fifth and Chestnut sts., which was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District.

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